OUR TWO COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF



GERMAN PRISONERS NOT TO GO TO U.S.

Captives Taken by A.E.F. Will Be Kept in Camps Over Here

TWO ENCLOSURES READY

Only Staff Officers or Representa tives to Be Allowed Inside as Visitors

German prisoners taken by members of the A.E.P. will not, as has been reported, be sent to the United States. The present policy of the A.E.P. is to keep them in France, and already two large permanent prison camps—"prisoner of war enclosures" (P.W.E.) officially—have been instituted here. In addition, there are divisional P.W.E.s, where combatant troops will deliver their hauls, and other central enclosures.

The old rule forbidding conversation with prisoners is still in force, with the added cuphasis that no person in the A.E.P., except those on the staffs of divisions, corps or armies, or their representatives, and the escort actually on duty, will be allowed to enter any part of a P.W.E. However, prisoners who may be required by the General Staff, A.E.P., for special examination, will be sent to G.H.Q. at the staff's request, and returned to their proper camps as soon as practicable.

A Prisoners of War Information furean has been formed. It is charged with recaiving all reports and maintaining all records concerning prisoners, with keeping up to date all information regarding captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, secapes, admission

garding captures, internments, transfers, releases, exchanges, escapes, admission to hospitals and deaths. An individual return will be made out for each prisoner of war, giving all details as to his case.

To Reply to Inquiries

The burean will reply to all inquiries about prisoners, keep all their personal effects and money for them censor their mail, receive and keep their wills, and keep up their pay record, for an "allocation of pay" will be allowed to prisoners for each day's labor. This will be handed over in some form of token or scrip by the Q.M. in order that it may be used only at the prisoners' canteen, and may not be of use, say, in effecting an escape.

All prisoners of war, with the excep-

and may not be of use, say, in electing an escape.

All prisoners of war, with the exception of officers, will be required to work. It is stipulated that the labor exacted shall not be excessive, but it is also laid down that their own welfare requires that they be well employed. They will be subject to the same discipline as is in force in the United States Army, and will be under the general control of the Provost Marshal General. Any punishments that may be meted out to them will be only those that could lawfully will be only those that could lawfully be inflicted on our own troops.

Welfare Work Among Prisoners

Welfare Work Among Prisoners
Welfare work among prisoners will be
carried on under the auspices of regularly constituted relief societies, and, in
order to be sure that they are getting,
a square deal permission will be granted
to the members of neutral diplomatic
corps: to visit and inspect all of the
A.E.F.'s prison camps. On the occasion
of these visits, the prisoners will have
opportunity to talk to the neutral delegates out of hearing of any of their
American captors.

In short, as the order covering the
subject of prisoners puts it: "They will
be accorded every consideration dictated
by the principles of humanity. The behavior of a generous and chivalrous
people toward enemy prisoners of war
will be punctiliously observed.

"There will be no departure from this
fixed rule or conduct, unless the enemy,
by the mis-treatment of American prisoners in his hands, makes it necessary."

THE PHOTO FIENDS

"Xep; I went and put my gas mask on and then had my picture taken." "Huh! You're about as sensible as the bloke that jumped onto the trolley ear and insisted on paying the conduc-tor's fare."

114 SHIPS SPLASH IN TWENTY STATES ON RECORD FOURTH

WEEK'S ACTIVITIES

---Americans Aid in

Hamel Attack

The week ending Wednesday, July 10,

witnessed repeated and successful minor perations on all the Allied fronts from

Amiens to Macedonia, with improved positions and some 8,000 prisoners to

The activity on the largest scale was staged on the Italian front. On Satur-

day, the Italians and French, aided by

British monitors and aircraft, launched

show for the week's activity:

Continued from Page 1

Continued from Page 1
40.000 tons all ready to take the ways,
but a freshet held it up. That launching
would have sent cur merchant ship
record over the hundred mark, but we
view a mere dozen or so ships as simply
a trivial detail these days.
Director-General Schwab says that we
shall have 3,000,000 tons deadweight
this year. He says that last year he
would not have considered it possible,
but that with the wonderful loyalty and
enthusiasus of the workers, and with the
progress now under way, he is certain
that we will have more than trebled the
output of last year when 1918 ends.

Eiget Launching in Wisconsin.

First Launching in Wisconsin

First Launching in Wisconsin
The first ship launched was a 3,400
ton cargo carrier at Superior, Wis.,
which slipped into the water when the
Fourth of July was exactly one minute
old. Shooter's Island launched a 7,500
ton ship precisely at sunrise. After that
hig splashes celebrated the day everywhere every few minutes.
Newark launched three 5,500 tonners;
San Francisco, three 12,000 ton cargo
carriers; Oakland, three 9,400 ton refrigerators. Newark's three were dumped into the water exactly 20 minutes
apart.

apart.

In several yards men began laying new keels almost before the ships were quite off the ways. A California yard claims the world's record for launching 47,800 tons deadweight, represented by four ships. A second record was broken by the building of one ship of 12,000 tons in 37 days. A third record was made by laying six keels immediately after the launchings.

Fourteen New Destroyers

Fourteen New Destroyers

The list of launchings given above is for merchant vessels only, and does not include the launchings of naval vessels. Nineteen war vessels slid into the water. At San Francisco, eight destroyers were launched: at Newport News, three; at Philadelphia, two; at Quincy, Mass, one. At the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard, one gunboat hit the water, at Mobile, a minesweeper; and at New York, another.

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we launched 1,022 new ships, of 1,430,733 tons deadweight—

The official report is that in the fiscal year just closed we hunched 1,022 new ships, of 1,480,793 tons deadweight—more than double the the output of the German yards in peace time. One half of the fiscal year's output was completed uring the last four months. Nearly 30,000 vessels now fly our flag.

SHIPYARD WORKERS SEND GREETINGS

C.-in-C. Gives A.E.F. Congratulations on Splendid Support

The following cablegram, signed by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Federal Shipping Board, was received by General Pershing this week:

"Your inspiring leadership of the American Army in France has thrilled the shipyard workers, and if the time comes when you need even the shipyard men over there, they will go to the last man. We want you and the boys in the renches to know that the men in the yards are going the limit to provide in record-breaking time the ships that will carry more men, food and ammunition to the intrepid American Expeditionary Forces."

General Pershing replied:

General Pershing replied:

"The launching of one hundred ships on the Fourth of July is the most inspiring news that has come to us. All ranks of the Army in France send their congratulations and heartfelt thanks to their patriotic brothers in the shipyards at home. No more defaunt answer could be given to the enemy's challenge, With such backing we cannot fail to win. All hail America's shipbuilders."

STATUE OF LIBERTY ON THIS SIDE, TOO

Replica of Bartholdi Monument Reared Above River Seine

SCULPTOR IN WAR OF 1870

ldea Was Born as Vessel Sailed Up New York Harbor-Set Up in October, 1886

Fow of the American soldiers who are homesick for a sight of the Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty know that there is a Statue of Liberty in France. Few of the hundreds of the Liberty said their last farewell to America by waving to the colossal figure in New York harbor, and wondering, as they did so, how many years would stip by before they would see her again, know that a towering replica of that celebrated statue lifts its torch of bronze about the waters of the Seine.

On the edge of Paris, beyond the Fiffel Tower, midway in the span of the Poulde Grenelle, stands one of the models that the sculptor made in preparing for the great Statue of Liberty which France zave to the United States. You can see it if you take the Metro beyond the Fifole to the Quai de Grenelle station. This replica is smaller, far, and was given to Paris in 1880 by the Parisians who had made their home in America.

On its pedestal you read an extract from a letter written by Vice-President Levi P. Morton:

"We revere the France of the past because her soldiers helped us become a nation, and we love the France of teaps because she is one with us in the cause of free governments. I propose the following inscription for the pedestal of the statue:

"Non correlitor vegue thosupri prac-

the statue:
"You exercitus negue thesauri prac-sidia regni sunt xerum amici. (Not armies nor treasuries, but friends are the true protection of a realm.)"

Sculptor an Alsatian

Not less closely than this inscription is the whole history of the Statue of Liberty linked with the building of the sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European battlofield.

sentiment which has placed America and France side by side on the European battlefield.

The sculptor, Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi, was an Alsatian, an artist who late a side his chisel to take up arms in the France-Prussian war, first as a leader of troops, and then as a member of Garibaidi's staff in the Vosges. When the war ended, Bartholdi's own Colmar was in the hands of the Germans and Parls was in the hands of the Commune. He was homeless. ALONG BATTLE LINE

was in the hands of the Germans and Paris was in the hands of the Comanue. He was homeless.

During the war, especially when his work took him to Bordeaux to receive a shipment of ammunition which had come from America, he had been disturbed at finding that a tircless German propaganda was steadily at work in the United States undermining the ancient friend-ship between America and France, and it became the dream of Bartholdi's life to do something which should at once cement and symbolize that friendship before the eyes of the world.

To that dream he gave up the next 15 years of his life. He set out for America, and it was as he stood at the rail while his boat sailed up the wonder-harbor of New York that there was born the iden of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Delay and Discouragement Italian Advance in Albania

Delay and Discouragement.

The 15 years were packed with de-lay and discouragement, but Bartholdi never faltered. The proposal that the French should give the statute while Americans gave the pedestal was made in time to have the offer celebrate the

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MOVIE INDUSTRY CALLED ESSENTIAL

Golden Throated Caruso Now Hides His Voice **Behind Screen**

[By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES]

AMERICA, July 11.—The movie folk are registering Joy, relief, pride, gratitude, happiness, rapture, bliss and other kindred emotions as a result of the draft ruling that theirs is an essential industry. Thus many perfectly beautiful young men need, for the present, face nothing more terrifying than the camera. Caruso of the golden larynx is following in the footsteps of the bouncing Geraldine Farrar. Geraldine, after developing a marvelous lyric soprano and making a huge fortune therefrom, suddenly discovered that she could make even more money in the utter silence of the screen.

Not to be outdone, the world's greatest tenor decided to make an excursion into a business in which even his loudest note could not be heard. He has set his fine Halian hand to a contract which necording to his press agent, will bring him \$100.000 a picture. [By Cable to THE STARSAND STRIPES]

contennial of American Independence, but it was eight years inter when, on the Fourth of July, in Parls, the statue was formally presented to America.

In the meanwhile, Bartholdi had completed the hand for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and had completed the head so that it might be exhibited at the great Exposition which Parls, with her marvelous recuperative powers, held only eight years after the battle of Sedan. In the meanwhile, too, Bartholdi had fashioned the statue of Lafayette which stands in I linion Square, New York, the gift of the Parisians to the people of that city by way of thanks for the money and help that had been given Paris after the desolation of the Prussian siege.

Finally, in June, 1885, a French fsignle set sail for New York with the famous statue packed in 210 cases, and the next year, on October 28, 1886, the monument to the ancient and indissoluble friendship between the two republics was accepted with memorable pomp and circumstance by Grover Clevekand, then in his first term as Fresident of the United States. With De Lesseps, the great engineer of Sucz and Panama, speaking for the French, with William M. Frarts speaking for the Americans, with John Greenlear Whittier reading the ode of dedication, the Statue of Liberty was offered to America.

In the more than 30 years that have passed since its erection, it has grown in the affections of the American people. And in the year just past far more accepted ware properties.

And in the year just past far more Americans have seen and loved it than ever before.

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